

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 28, as follows:

The electrolyte is preferably added in an amount of 0.5% to 30% by weight, more preferably 1% to 25% by weight, based on the water content of the resulting heat generating sheet. Where the amount of the electrolyte is less than 0.5% by weight of the water content, the oxidation reaction of the resulting heat generating sheet may be suppressed, and the water content must be increased so as to secure a requisite amount of the electrolyte for heat generation. As a result, the ~~proportion~~ heat capacity of the heat generating sheet increases, which can result in a reduction of the temperature rise. If the amount of the electrolyte exceeds 30% by weight of the water content, excess of the electrolyte may precipitate to impair air permeability of the resulting heat generating sheet. Furthermore, the water content in the heat generating sheet, with which a sufficient amount of the electrolyte for heat generation is secured, tends to be too small to supply a sufficient amount of water to the oxidizable metal, etc., and, as a result, the heat generating sheet exhibits poor heat generating performance. Moreover, uniform distribution of the electrolyte throughout the heat generating sheet tends to be difficult.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 21, line 16, as follows:

6) Shape of molded sheet

As shown in Table 2, the sheets had a thickness ranging from 0.05 to ~~4.7~~ 1.6 mm and a basis ~~weight~~ weight ranging from 40 to ~~1200~~ 1277 g/cm². The thickness was obtained as an average of measurements on at least five measuring points of the sheet in accordance with JIS P8118. The basis ~~weight~~ weight was calculated by dividing the weight of a sheet with an area of at least 100 cm² by the area of the sheet.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 22, line 22, as follows:

The humidity of the air discharged ~~in~~ from the above-described closed system was measured with a hygrometer, from which the amount of steam generated per unit time after the start of heat generation was calculated using equation (1) shown below. The cumulative amount of steam generated for a 10 minute period was taken as the “amount of steam generated”. In formulae below, e represents a water vapor pressure (Pa); e_s represents a saturated water vapor pressure (Pa, quoted from JIS Z8806); T represents temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$, dry bulb temperature); and s represents a sampling frequency (sec).

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 24, line 25, as follows:

A heat generating sheet was prepared in the same manner as in Example 2, except for changing the thickness of the molded sheet from ~~4.61~~ 1.60 mm (Comparative Example 1) and 0.5 mm (Comparative Example 2).

Please amend Table 1 at page 19 as follows:

Table 1

	Formulation (wt%)			Formulation (parts by weight)		CSF (ml)	Fixing Ratio (%)	Content of Components Other than Fibrous Material (wt%)
	Oxidizable Metal	Fibrous Material	Moisture Retaining Agent	Flocculant (parts)	Electrolyte (parts)			
Example	1	75	10	15	0.75	0	300	*
	2	75	10	15	0.75	0	20	94
	3	75	10	15	0.75	0	150	83
	4	75	10	15	0.75	0	150	87
	5	75	10	15	0.75	0	300	*
	6	75	10	15	0.75	0	460	69
	7	58	30	12	0.75	0	300	*
	8	58	30	12	0.75	0	150	94
	9	75	10	15	0.75	0	300	*
Compara. Example	1	75	10	15	0.75	0	150	89
	2	75	10	15	0.75	0	150	**
	3	75	10	15	0.75	0	720	46
	4	75	10	15	0.75	3	720	32
	5	33	60	7	0.75	0	460	96

* Unmeasurable because molding was carried out by continuous papermaking using a papermaking machine.

** Unmeasurable due to failure to mold into a sheet.